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MOSAIC PAVEMENTS IN PALESTINE¹

104. JERUSALEM. CHRIST CHURCH

Three mosaic pavements discovered in 1901.

(1) Surround sprinkled with diamonds. Border: *B 8* in *A 2*. Field: *H 7* with sprigs *F 31*. Repaired with white mosaic with black patches.

(2) South of (1). Fragment: Border (*a*) *B 14*, (*b*) *A 15* in *A 2*. Field: Strips *B 2* and *A 21* form square or triangular panels with birds and branches.

(3) Between (1) and (2), badly preserved fragment.

Date: Vincent suggests the Herodian period.²

Bibl.: Vincent in *RB*, 1910, pp. 419-20, Pl., plan.

105. JERUSALEM. CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE

Latin Calvary Chapel. Fragments of an ancient mosaic pavement: a large circle within a square, with four smaller disks in the four angles. The interspaces are filled with patterns of various designs.

Bibl.: G. Jeffery, *Brief Description of the Holy Sepulchre*, Cambridge, 1919, pp. 103.

106. JERUSALEM. CONVENT OF THE CROSS

Pavement of the Church of the Convent, much repaired with white and coloured tesserae used indiscriminately.

(1) Central aisle: (*a*) Border: *B 2*. Field: *H 1*. Colours: black and red on white.

(*b*) Border: *B 7*—winding band with flag-shaped leaves—acanthus scroll showing between the leaves: an animal, a fish, a flower, &c. Field: *H 5*, one of the two frames filled with *B 2*. The corners contain interlaced circles in triangles or a chain pattern. The panels are filled with fantastic animals in blue, black, red, and orange, with two or three gold cubes. The medallions contain *I 8*.

(2) Both side aisles: white rectangular panel with *B 4* border in black and red.

Dating: Convent built ca. 1038, mosaics regarded by Vincent as dating from the Commenian renaissance, although copied from a model of the fifth-sixth century; by Dowling as of seventh century.

Bibl.: Quaresmius, op. cit. ii. 712; E. Pierrotti: *Jerusalem explored*, London, 1864, Vol. I, p. 242, Vol. II, Pl. LXIII; Vogüé, *Églises de la Terre Sainte*, Paris, 1860, p. 340; E. Müntz in *RA*, 1877 (I), p. 36 f., 39; Guérin, *Judée*, I, p. 78; Clermont-Ganneau, *AR*, I, 330; Jacoby, 24; Horning, p. 130; Dowling in *QSt.*, 1911, p. 184; Kondakov, *Archeologicheskoye Puteshestvie po Siryi i Palestinye*, St. Petersburg, 1904, Pls. LVI, LXVI; Leclercq, *Manuel d'archéologie chrétienne*, Vol. II, p. 642; Vincent-Abel, p. 943, n. 1, Pl. LXXXV, 2-4.

¹ Continued from p. 162. References, such as *B 8*, refer to drawings on pp. 138 ff.

² Examples of the ornaments used in this mosaic occur: the scroll (*B 8*) at Olynthos (fourth century B.C.—D. M. Robinson in *AJA*, 1932, p. 23) and at Qabr Hiram (A.D. 581); the sprigs *F 31* resemble *F 32* found in the 'Roman' level of Ophel (up to A.D. 600); similar sprigs appear at Qabr Hiram; the *H 7* arrangement has been often assigned to the fifth century (Abel in *RB*, 1918, p. 558) or even later centuries (Vincent-Abel, p. 507); the branches recall the similar arrangement in Beit Jibrin (third century).

107. JERUSALEM. 'EIN SILWĀN

Church discovered north of pool by the Palestine Exploration Fund excavations 1894-7.

(1) North aisle. (a) North-west corner: Surround sprinkled with squares of lattice-pattern. Border: $A7$ framed in $A2$. Field: $H7^1$ with diamonds in centre. (b) Rest of north aisle is paved in a different pattern (not specified).

(2) Central nave. North-east angle: Surround: $F22$ in a row, also arranged crosswise. Border: $A2$. Field: γ_3 with $F6$ within each circle.

(3) Corner of south aisle: γ_3 in black, white, and red.

(4) Small chamber paved with white tesserae.

The church is supposed to have been built by Eudocia (+460) and to have existed till the invasion of Chosroes II (A.D. 614).

Bibl.: Bliss in *QSt.*, 1897, p. 21 ff.; Bliss-Dickie, pp. 181 f. (Fig.), 189 (Pl.), 209. *Ment.*: Séjourné in *RB*, 1897, p. 303; Jacoby, 21; Horning, p. 124; Cabrol-Leclercq, s.v. Jérusalem, col. 2329. (The reference in Horning to *RB*, 1896, p. 246, belongs to No. 126.)

108. JERUSALEM. GETHSEMANE

Franciscan church.

(1) Coarse white mosaic alternating with stones.

(2) South nave. (a) Border: $A3-B4-A1$. Field: $H7$, with sprigs type $F31$ arranged in lines of type $A18$, in centre of each square $C2$ ($F21$).

(b) Fragment of interlacing lines, in interstices sprigs $F3$.

(c) Adjoining (b). Field: $H3$. In the squares alternating a chequer pattern and $I4$. In the lozenges elongated rectangles.

(3) Central nave: Fragments of green and yellow leaves, and red and yellow fruits.

(4) North nave, 4.40 m. north of (3). Border: $A11-A2-B7$. Field: Fragments of leaves, flowers or fruits, sprinkled with crosslets and sprigs $F1$ arranged crosswise.

(5) Annex: Many coloured guilloche.

(6) To the north, fragments of mosaic.

Dating: (1) Medieval church. (2)-(4) Church of the fourth century.

Bibl.: Vincent in *RB*, 1920, p. 575, Pl. I; Orfali, *Gethsémani*, Paris, 1924, pp. 3, 12, 14, Pls. IV-VIII, XXII. *Ment.*: Vincent-Abel, p. 1010 f., Pl. LXXXIX (5), (6); Mallon in *Biblica*, 1921, p. 137 f.; *Terre Sainte*, 1921, p. 9; *BASOR*, 1921, No. 3, p. 6; Butin, *ib.* 1927, No. 27, p. 7; Cabrol-Leclercq, s.v. Jérusalem, col. 2326.

109. JERUSALEM. HĀRAT EL MAGHĀRIBA

Two pavements discovered in 1914 during the construction of the Purath Yoséf Hospital.

(1) Geometric network with $B3$ border.

(2) $H1$ in black lines, with red and black sprig in each square.

(1) was seen by the workmen only; fragments of (2) by P. Vincent.

Bibl.: Vincent in *RB*, 1914, p. 435 f., plan.

¹ Sprigs as $F34$ in the published drawing, which is apparently much simplified.

110-22. JERUSALEM. MOUNT OF OLIVES

110. El-Mansuriya mosque in ruins, opposite Dominus Fleuit chapel.

Oval basin (0.75 × 0.65 m.) with outflow (10 cm. wide), found in 1907.

Other mosaic pavements found there before were destroyed. This fragment was reported as *in situ* by Thomsen, 25.

Border: *A7*. Field in two registers. Upper: *G2* with red-white centre. Lower: Cross with Ι(ησοῦ)C Χ(ριστό)C above its horizontal arms and ΑΩ below, surrounded with sprigs *F21*. Large cubes, 8 mm. to 1 cm.

Bibl.: Vincent in *RB*, 1908, pp. 122-5, Fig.; Horning, p. 127; Thomsen, 25; Vincent-Abel, p. 389, Pl. XLIII, 3.

111. Karm es saiyād (Orthodox Viri Galilaei). Found in 1889.

(1) Pavement of tomb-chapel 4.80 × 5.30 m. Coloured border. Inscription on tabula ansata 0.65 × 0.32 m., in four lines, black on white:

Χ(ριστ)ὲ μνησθητι τῆς δούλης (σου) Σουσάννας.

Christ, remember Thy servant Susanna.

Germer-Durand proposed to read: σου Ζάννας.

Sayce read: Χ(αίρετ)ε. Thomsen thought the σου might have been omitted by mistake.

Dating: Thomsen fifth century.

Bibl.: Schick in *ZDPV*, 1889, p. 194 f.; id. in *QSt.*, 1889, p. 179, Fig.; Finn in *QSt.*, 1890, p. 54; Sayce, *ibid.*, p. 44; Germer-Durand in *RB*, 1892, p. 573 f.; id. in *RB*, 1893, p. 213; Horning, p. 127; Kaufmann, *Handbuch der chr. Archäologie*, 3rd ed., 1922, p. 143; Thomsen, 148; Vincent-Abel, p. 919, Fig. 379; Cabrol-Leclercq, s.v. Jérusalem, col. 2368.

(2) Mosaic fragment in the Greek ἀγγελισμός church. Ps. CXXI, 8 in Greek.¹

Bibl.: Horning, p. 127.

112. Carmelite convent.

Mosaic inscription: Ps. CXVII, 20, and CXXI, 8 in Greek. (Cf. Nos. 33 (2), 111, 125 (4).)

Bibl.: J. Germer-Durand in *RB*, 1892, p. 585. *Ment.*: Germer-Durand in *RB*, 1914, p. 227, n. 2; id., *Le Cosmos*, 1889, p. 73; Vincent-Abel, p. 389; Thomsen, 24 (dating it to the fifth century); Cabrol-Leclercq, s.v. Jérusalem, col. 2359.

113. Carmelite property.

Remains of church excavated in 1910, and supposed to be the church of the Eleona.

(1) White mosaic pavement along north wall.

(2) At higher level, 27 m. east of Credo. Border: *A5-A2*. Field: *γ4*, with crosses of four sprigs *F2* within. (Vincent: B.)²

(3) Along south wall. Border: *B2-A2*. Field: *H1*, diamonds within squares. (E.)

(4) Farther west along south wall: Annexe 5 × 4.60 m. divided into two parts: (a) Crosslets on white ground round little basin, (b) *γ5* sprinkled with crosslets. Border: *A1*. (D.)

¹ Cf. 112, 125 (4).

² The letters in brackets refer to the plan and Plate of Vincent, *RB*, 1911, Pls. I, IV; Vincent-Abel, Pls. XXXIV, XXXIX.

(5) Border of vine-stem with grapes and leaves forming oval medallions;¹ also numerous fragments of gilded or coloured glass tesserae. (A.)

(6) Fragment of 16 m. sq. south of (4) in another annexe. Border: *B*₃ within *A*₂. Field: *γ*₁, with *C*₁ inside each circle and crosslets in interspaces. (C.)

(7) Farther west. Border: *A*₂. Field: *H*₁, diamonds in each square. (F.)

(8) In the pavilion of the Pater: Mosaic put together from pieces found, showing acanthus scroll.¹

(9) East of (4): Diamonds sprinkled in distances of 35 cm. on white ground.

(10) Near (9). Field: *γ*₃ with sprigs in centre of each scale. Pavement blackened by fire.

(11) In garden, 120 m. south of Pater. Fragment 6.30 × 4 m. Surround: white. Border: *A*₂. Field: *H*₇ with sprigs *F*₂₉.² The lozenge fields measure 86 cm. diagonally.

(12) 20 m. south of Pater: white pavement.

Dating: If the mosaics are part of the original church of the Eleona, their date would be about A.D. 372. The question is complicated by the fact that several of the pavements (C, D, F) are outside the remains of the basilica. The pavement (11) is dated by Abel, A.D. 438.

Bibl.: (1)–(10) Vincent in *RB*, 1911, p. 229 f., Pls. IV, VIII, 3; Cré in *OChr*, 1911, pp. 121 ff., 316 ff.; Vincent-Abel, pp. 340 ff., Pls. XXIV, XXXIX. *Ment.*: *Jérusalem*, 1911, p. 452, plan; Butin in *BASOR*, 1927, No. 27, p. 6.—(11)–(12): Abel in *RB*, 1918, p. 558, Fig. 4.

114. Below the Pater.

(1) Pavement of room 5.50 m. a side, with a little apse, 1.80 m. long, 1.20 m. broad.

(a) In the room: Border: *A*₁₂–*A*₁. Field: *H*₁ with *F*₂₀³ arranged crosswise in each square. (b) Between room and apse, row of *A*₉. (c) Apse: Greek cross with eight crosslets.

(2) Many tesserae scattered over the whole property.

Bibl.: Séjourné in *RB*, 1896, pp. 274 ff., Fig.; Clermont-Ganneau in *AR*, I, p. 335 n.

115. Mosaics found in the ruins of a church 500 m. south of the Russian tower, near the et Tūr–Bethany Road. From west to east:

(1) Room 9.75 × 5.79 m. (?). White mosaic.

(2) Smaller room also paved with white mosaic.

(3) Courtyard paved with white mosaic.

(4) Church, 21.95 m. long. (a) North aisle, 2.95 m. broad: *γ*₃. (b) Annex to west: Room partitioned into two. Field *H*₁. At south end inscription, 2.44 × 0.44 m., letters 8 cm. high:

Υπὲρ ἀναπαύσεως Εὐσεβίου πρεσβυτ(έρου) | Θεοδοσίου διακ(όνου): Εὐγενίου Ἐλπιδίου | Εὐφρατᾶ: Ἀγαθονίκου τῶν | μοναζόντων.⁴

For the repose of Eusebius the Priest, Theodosius the Dean, Eugenius, Elpidius, Euphratas, Agathonicus, monks.

(c) Apse of church: *opus sectile* in red, yellow, green, and white marble forming

¹ These mosaics are supposed by Vincent to be fragments of a mural mosaic.

² The state of the pavement, as published, allows only a guess at the type of sprig.

³ The drawing published allows only a guess at the form of the sprigs.

⁴ Clermont-Ganneau in *RAO*, V, p. 163, gives in the facsimile wrongly μοναζόντων and omits in the transcription the τῶν in the penultimate line.

interlaced circles containing lozenges, quatrefoils, &c. One circle mutilated, possibly by iconoclasts.

Dating: The inscription has been dated on epigraphical reasons ('I' with two dots,¹ square E, Θ, O, Σ, Φ, Ω,) to the seventh, rather than the sixth, century, in any case before A.D. 617.

Bibl.: Schick in *QStt.*, 1895, pp. 32 ff., plan; Bliss-Dickie, pp. 211–21; Lagrange in *RB*, 1895, p. 437; others in Horning, p. 126; add: Thomsen, 147; Vincent-Abel, p. 390; Cabrol-Leclercq, s.v. Jérusalem, col. 2367.

116–19. Russian property.

116. In the rooms of the Mother Superior. Pavement of tomb (?).

Circle with six-line inscription within, of which the last two-and-half lines are preserved. Two leaves in red, black, and yellow flank the end of the inscription:

[Θεοδο]σίας τῆς ἐνδο | ξοτάτ(η)ς κουβικουλα[ρίας]

Mordtmann completes: Ὑπὲρ εὐχῆς καὶ ἀναπαύσεως²

(For the fulfilment of the vow and the repose of Theodo)sia, the most illustrious cubicularia.

Dating: V. Schultze regards as the *terminus a quo* the second half of the fifth century; Thomsen—sixth.

Bibl.: V. Schultze in *ZDPV*, 1881, p. 16 f. (who read Σμοίης); Mordtmann, *ibid.*, 1884, p. 120; Jacoby, 13; Horning, p. 126; Thomsen, 143; Vincent-Abel, p. 390, n. 1; E. Loukianoff in *Bull. de l'Institut d'Égypte*, XIII, 1930–1, p. 100 f., Pl. VIII (1) where the end is read: ἐνδοξοτάτης κυβικουλαρίας.

117. Group of three pavements in chapel north of church. Surround with lozenges and sprigs *F*₃ and *F*₇ in two rows.

(1) Rectangle 3.50 × 3.20 m. Border: *A*₂–*A*₅. Field: *γ*₄ with crosslets within the circles.

(2) Border: *B*₃. Field: Frame *γ*₂ forms thirty-five medallions, containing: Horizontal rows 1, 2, 4, 5, birds (including an ibis, flamingo, doves, ducks, &c.); the last panel in each of these rows is filled with: three lemons, a round fruit, a pomegranate, a leaf, grapes. Row 3 contains fruits and leaves and two animals (dogs?). In corners of medallions and panels, sprigs *F*₃.

(3) Border: *A*₂. Field: *H*₁ with diamond in each square. Inscription towards (2): Ais hishatakaran ter Hakobai or elev i yern Xndreloi.

This is the monument of the Lord (= Bishop) Jacob, made on (his) request.

Dated: Dashian, fifth–sixth century. Clermont-Ganneau regards (2) as earlier than the other two. Lukianoff, eighth–ninth century. Owsepian, ninth–tenth century on epigraphical reasons, disproved by Dashian.

(4) Below (3) in a tomb cave: Mosaic inscriptions over three tomb-niches: Jojik, Shushan, Marin.

Bibl.: Séjourné in *RB*, 1893, p. 241; others in Horning, p. 125 (where the reference to *AR*, I, should be corrected: 325 to read 335, 329 and 'Abb.' to be deleted); to which add: J. Dashian in *ZDPV*, 1901, p. 166. *Ment.* in Vincent-Abel, p. 391, Pl. XLIII, 2; Cabrol-Leclercq, s.v. Jérusalem, col. 2356; Loukianoff, p. 100, Pl. IV, V (1).

¹ This 'I' occurs also in the Jericho inscription, dated A.D. 566 (No. 98).

² Cf. No. 120 A.

118. In the hall of the Russian Museum. Pavement measuring $6.70 \times ca. 7$ m., in fragmentary state. Surround: sprinkled with three rows of *F*3 set out crosswise and one row of indented squares. It contains on the west side a rectangle including a rhomb of type *I*6 (cf. note to No. 250) with circle within. Border: Row of *F*23—white space containing inscription—*B*7—*B*6—*B*8—rainbow line. Field: Strip of two frets¹ separates two squares filled with *ʃ*1. Frets and circles filled with *B*2. Between the frets on the strip, square with lamb in it. Central medallions: west: a duck; east: a cock. In interspaces of circles: west: fishes, fruit;² east: grapes, fishes. Geometric panels in half-circles on the border, including multi-coloured counterchanging fans, *I*10, *I*8, shells.

Colours: black, violet, blue (in two shades), greenish, brown, red (in two shades), orange, yellow, grey (several shades), white.³

Inscription: 2.96 m. long, bordered by two sprigs, Armenian capital characters, up to 8 cm. high, black on white: Aÿs di ē ē ranelvo(h) shushannan maor artvanah hori zhē.

*This is the tomb of the blessed Susanna, mother of Artavan, Hori 18.*⁴

Dating: According to Loukianoff before sixth century.

Bibl.: Clermont-Ganneau, *AR*, I, p. 329 f., Pl.; Riess in *ZDPV*, 1885, pp. 155 ff., Pl.; others in Horning, p. 125; add: J. Dashianin *ZDPV*, 1901, pp. 166 ff.; Kondakov, Pls. LXI, LXII; Vincent-Abel, p. 391, Pl. XLIII, 1; Loukianoff, p. 100 f., Pls. VI, VII.

119. Vaulted room in underground tomb, near 117. Pavement, 1 m. $\times$ 72 cm. White surround. Border: *A*2—*B*3—*A*2. Field divided into two registers: Upper, larger one, inscribed, in seven lines, red letters:

Barechavs unelow/aṛ ats z'surb e/saṛi zeraneli / harss es ev walan a/rari wasn thoḻov/thean melatz z'hi / shatakarans zaṛs.

*Having as intercessors with God the Holy Jesaiah and the blessed Fathers, I, Walan, have made this monument for the pardon of the sins.*⁵

Lower register: *H*1 with diamond in each square.

Bibl.: As 118; To Horning, p. 125 f., add Dashian, *ZDPV*, 1901, p. 166; Loukianoff, p. 100, Pl. V (2).

¹ Cf. No. 123 (2) and note.

² This fruit is called by Clermont-Ganneau 'a lemon cut open'. It resembles rather a 'trunja', a fruit common in Palestine.

³ In all the publications of the mosaic no mention is made of a strip of the surround and parts of the border, continuing for about 3 m. to the south of the pavement at its western extremity. This increases the known breadth of the mosaic from 4 m. to ca. 7 m. and proves that the part preserved is only the north-western corner of the pavement.

⁴ Originally this script was declared to be of the ninth or tenth century (Owsepian, Vetter). As this date is very much later than that of the mosaic, Clermont-Ganneau doubted—on this and on other grounds—if the inscription was originally there. Later on Dashian, following Baronian, declared the script to be of the fifth-sixth century. This, however, although it disposes of one difficulty, does not affect the following facts: (a) the cubes of the inscription and the space surrounding it differ from the rest of the pavement, (b) the inscription is set in a most unusual position. This leads one to believe that at the time the inscription was made the pavement was already fragmentary, perhaps already as fragmentary as at present. It is doubtful, if, as Mme Loukianoff suggests, the Armenian inscription replaced another one.

⁵ Cf. with this formula the suggested amendment of the Beth Alpha Aramaic inscription, No. 22, l. 4.

120. Between the gate and the Russian house, 1.19×0.49 m. Inscribed:

Wasn alavthitz ev phr/kuthean thevah a/basov ev movrwan.

For the prayer and the salvation of Theuas, Abas, and Murwan.

Bibl.: As 118; Horning, p. 125 f., to which add Dashian, p. 166; Cabrol-Leclercq, s.v. Jérusalem, col. 2356.

For the discussion of the various persons mentioned in these Armenian inscriptions see *QSt.*, 1895, p. 126 f.; *ZDPV*, 1901, pp. 168 ff.

120A. Tombs of Prophets. Pavement of tomb-chamber (?). Circle with a periphery of 95 cm. inscribed in square 1 m. the side. Inscription running round circle:

+Υπὲρ εὐχῆς κ(αί) ἀναπαύσεως Καλλ(λ)ιστρατοῦ ὑποδιακ(όνου) Ἀγ(ίας) Ἀναστάσεως
For the fulfilment of the vow and the repose of Callistratus, Sub-Deacon of the Holy (Church) of the Resurrection.

V. Schultze read originally: Κανστράτου.

Dated by Thomsen, 131, to the fifth century.

Bibl.: V. Schultze in *ZDPV*, 1881, pp. 14–16; Mordtmann in *ZDPV*, 1884, p. 120; Clermont-Ganneau in *Revue critique*, 1884, p. 263; Germer-Durand in *RB*, 1892, p. 571 f.; Gelzer in *MuNDPV*, 1895, p. 19; Jacoby, 12; Horning, p. 124 f.; Vincent-Abel, p. 390; Thomsen, 131; Cabrol-Leclercq, s.v. Jérusalem, col. 2365 f.

121. Tombs of Prophets. Two small fragments found in 1901.

(a) *H8* black on white. Crosslets in centre.

(b) Border: *AII*. Field: *H9*. Four dots in centre of each lozenge.

Bibl.: Macalister in *QSt.*, 1901, p. 24 f., Figs.; Jacoby, 15; Horning, p. 124.

122. Mosaic pavement with geometric pattern found between the University and Karm es Saiyyad, near the road.

Bibl.: Horning, p. 127.

123–31. JERUSALEM. MOUNT ZION

123. Armenian property. Ancient church.

(1) 20–5 m. north of apse. Uncovered area 4.5×2.50 m. On white ground alternate rows of indented squares and sprigs *F3* set crosswise.

(2) Area of some square metres. Border: *B2*. Field: Corner visible filled by fret, slanting, and formed by two white lines framing *B2*,¹ with *I14* and diamonds in the corner triangles.

(3) White mosaics in various places.

124. 150 m. west of St. Pierre, on Armenian ground. Square 1.72 m. Border: *A1–A6–B4*. Field: *H1* in white and black with crosses in each square (Pattern *G3*).

Bibl.: Schick in *QSt.*, 1890, p. 247 f. Fig.; Vincent in *RB*, 1902, p. 274 f. Fig.; Jacoby, 22; Horning, p. 123; Vincent-Abel, pp. 497, 499, Figs. 181–4, p. 511, Fig. 195, plan. *Ment.*: Germer-Durand in *RB*, 1914, p. 78; Power in *Biblica*, 1929, p. 299.

¹ This pattern of a swastika filled by a guilloche occurs on many classical and post-classical mosaics, cf. Sidon (*Syria*, VII, p. 2 f., Pl. II) assigned to the first century A.D.; Vienne (*Inventaire*, I, Nos. 161–2), Lyon (*ibid.*, 734). Cf. also No. 118.

125. Property of the Augustine Fathers of the Assumption, excavated 1890-1913.

(1) In front of grotto west of the church: Polychrome mosaic in fragments. Pattern: $\text{F}5$.

(2) Rooms of house west of church: Corridor and several rooms, mostly paved in white mosaic, re-using cubes of older fragments. One of the rooms paved in $A17$ used as repeating pattern.

(3) Mosaic fragments found round the crypt, especially to the north and the east, mostly white; some fragments are of a coloured pavement.

(4) Room 8×10 m., north-east of the church. Tabula ansata 65×25 cm. set in a rough white pavement. In the ansae sprigs $F5$. Three-line Greek inscription, Ps. CXXI, 8: κύριος . . . σου.¹

(5) Mosaic in the steps to the crypt. White surround with indented squares. Border: $A12-A2-B2-A2$. Field: $H7$ with sprigs type $F25$.

(6) South of (5): Round inscription:

Ὑπὲρ σωτ[η]ρίας Μαρ[ίας]

For the salvation of Mary.

(7) Room 3×4 m. north of church. Surround white, with two sandals in red² and inscription:

Εὐτύχ(ε) Στέφανε

Farewell Stephan.

Panel 1.60 m. the side. Border: $A2-B15-A2$. Field: Vine-trellis issuing out of an amphora forms medallions, four of which are preserved, showing: below, two lions; above, hunting-dog pursuing a gazelle (?). Between them a dove³ with a bulla round the neck.⁴ The grapes are arranged symmetrically.⁵

(8) Entrance to room next to (7). Border of rectangular panel: $A1$. Field: $H7$. Sprigs $F23$.

Dating: (4) dated by Vincent on epigraphical reasons to the eighth-ninth century.

(6) Thomsen, fifth, (7) Germer-Durand, fourth-fifth, (8) Germer-Durand, fourth-fifth, Vincent, sixth-seventh century.

Bibl.: Schick in *QSt.*, 1891, p. 19 f. (Fig.); id. in *QSt.*, 1894, p. 16, plan; Germer-Durand in *EO*, 1908, p. 77 f.; Vincent in *RB*, 1908, p. 406, Pl.; Jacoby, 11; Horning, p. 123 f.; Germer-Durand in *EO*, 1912, p. 38 f. (Fig.); id. in *RB.*, 1914, pp. 227 ff. (Figs., plans, Pls. IV, IX); Thomsen, 21, 22, 105; Vincent-Abel, III, p. 506, Pl. LIII, 10; p. 507, Fig. 196, p. 512, Pl. LIII, 13; Cabrol-Leclercq, s.v. Jérusalem, col. 2360.

126. Excavated in 1894-7, south of the Cenacle.

(1) Room D. Slight remains of mosaic with guilloche border.

(2) Tower north of aqueduct. Room 8×5 m. Surround: white, bordered by black and red lines. Border: $B2$, twice alternating with a white space. Field divided into ten panels⁶ in two rows, each in $A2$ border. Panels from east to west: $H3$ and $I4$ (set diagonally in a square, with crosslets in corners); $H1$ (forming a St. Andrew's

¹ Cf. No. 111 f.

² Cf. No. 164 and Supplement No. 335 (1).

³ This bird has been regarded as the Syrian funerary eagle by Vincent-Abel, III, p. 512, n. 1 (cf. a note by Dussaud in *Syria*, 1925, p. 203 f., referring to No. 23 (8), and as a falcon or hawk by Abel in *RB*, 1924, p. 593 f. (Beit Jibrin, No. 23 (8)).

⁴ Cf. the eagle in the Orpheus-Mosaic, No. 133 and No. 23 (8).

⁵ The same border $B15$ occurs in the church of Procopius at Jerash (Crowfoot, Pl. XIII (b)) dated A.D. 526.

⁶ The text, p. 64, says 'eighth' but Pl. VIII shows ten.

cross) and γ_4 ; I_7 (twice); H_4 twice, the second time repeated in a more complicated form; I_4 and H_1 , as above. Colours: red, black, and white. Twenty tesserae to 1 foot (30.5 cm.).

(3) In trench, east of the corner of the tower: (a) fragments of mosaic in various colours; (b) white pavements.

Bibl.: Bliss in *QSt.*, 1896, p. 18; Bliss-Dickie, pp. 49, 63 f., Pls. VII f. *Ment.*: Lagrange in *RB*, 1895, p. 89; Séjourné, *ibid.*, 1896, p. 124; Vincent, *ibid.*, 1896, p. 246; Horning p. 124.

127. Franciscan cemetery opposite Assumptionist property.

Mosaic pavement several metres below earth.

Bibl.: Horning, p. 123.

128. Greek Catholic cemetery, near the rock-scarp.

Great quantity of mosaic pavement, rather rough, with good mortar, apparently fallen from above (1874); further pieces found in 1891.

Bibl.: Conder in *QSt.*, 1875, p. 82, plan; *SWP*, Jerusalem, p. 394, plan. Frank T. Ellis in *QSt.*, 1891, p. 309 f., Jacoby 11.

129. North of Protestant cemetery.

Surround: sprinkled with indented squares. Border: $A_7-B_3-A_7$ reversed. Field: γ_5 sprinkled with F_{33} sprigs.¹ Colours: white, black, red, grey.

Bibl.: Macalister in *QSt.*, 1907, pp. 293 ff., Fig.

130. Orthodox church of the Holy Trinity. Three fragments of a mosaic, once extending for 25 m. sq.

(1) Head (?) and two lowered wings, inscribed: $[\alpha]\epsilon\theta\theta\varsigma$.

(2) Partridge in front of a plant, inscribed: $[\pi\epsilon\rho\delta\iota]\kappa(\kappa)\epsilon\varsigma$.

(3) Fragment of a building with arches.

(4) White mosaic fragments.

131. On the way to the stables west of the Cenacle: Geometric design, in one fragment circles.

Dated: 130: Roman period; 131: remains of the Byzantine church of the Cenacle.

Bibl.: Abel in *RB*, 1911, p. 124 f., Fig. 2. *Ment.*: Bleckmann in *ZDPV*, 1913, p. 239; Thomsen, 19.

132-3. JERUSALEM. MUSRARA QUARTER

132. *In situ* in a house off Prophets Street. Funerary chapel, discovered July 1894. Rectangular room 6.30 × 3.90 m. with small apse at east end. Surround: white. Border: $A_1-B_3-A_1$. Field: vine-trellis with leaves and grapes, issuing out of an amphora standing on acanthus leaf. It forms forty-three medallions, arranged in rows of five (not counting the vase). In each row the subjects are arranged in the following order: A, B, C, B, A. Row 1: A, goose; B, ibis; C, swallows. 2: A, partridge; B, pheasant; C, basket with fruits. 3: A, dove; B, ostrich; C, cage. 4: A, stork; B, goose; C, eagle. 5: A, partridge; B, ibis; C, vase. 6: A, flamingo; B, dove; C, goose (?). 7: A, ostrich; B, dove; C, basket with fruits. 8: on sides of the amphora, two partridges, a cock, a hen. 9: flanking the amphora, two peacocks.

¹ The drawing does not show the type clearly.

Apse: Border: *B 8*. Above, a vase flanked by two birds, with two birds above it.

In surround above panel and apse tabula ansata with inscription in Armenian characters: Wasn yishataki ew pherkutean amenayn Hayots zorots zanuans Tēr gitē. *For the memory and salvation of all the Armenians, whose names the Lord knows.*^{1,2}

Dating: Owsepien, prior to A.D. 551; Murray, fourth–sixth; Dashian, fourth–fifth; Diehl, sixth century.

Bibl.: Schick in *QSt.*, 1894, p. 257 f.; Bliss in *QSt.*, 1894, p. 261, Fig.; Owsepien in *ZDPV*, 1895, pp. 88 ff., Pl.; Guthe in *MuNDPV*, 1895, p. 53; A. S. Murray in *QSt.*, 1895, p. 126; Bliss-Dickie, pp. 253 ff., 2 Figs.; Strzygowski in *ZDPV*, 1901, p. 157 f.; Dashian, *ibid.*, pp. 167–71. *Ment.*: Séjourné in *RB*, 1894, p. 628; Clermont-Ganneau, *AR*, I, p. 336 f.; Bosanquet in *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, 1898, p. 70; Jacoby, 17; Horning, p. 127 f.; Kaufmann, *Handbuch der chr. Archäologie*, 3rd ed., 1922, p. 414; Dalton, *East Christian Art*, Oxford, 1925, p. 295; Diehl, *Manuel d'art byzantin*, Paris, 1925, p. 227.

133. Discovered 1901. Now in the Constantinople Museum.

(1) Pavement 5.70 × 3.20 m. Surround: white, sprinkled with indented squares and sprigs *F 3* and *F 9*, arranged crosswise at corners. At entrance, rectangle with hexagon inside it. Sprigs *F 6* and *F 9* in corners and centre. Border and dividing lines of the three registers: *B 2*.

(a) Upper register 2 × 1.24 m. Border: (i) *A 20*; (ii) acanthus scroll,³ with heads (two bearded and two beardless) in corners, forming medallions (four in longer and three in shorter side), altogether fourteen: right side—bird, bull, basket with grapes, almonds; above—ibis, stag, bird; left side—pomegranates, lion, trunja,⁴ duck; below—deer, beardless human bust with bulla, holding cornucopia, beribboned dove.⁵ In spandrels pairs of crosslets; (iii) *B 1+9*. Field: A youthful Orpheus, dressed in blue chiton, red chlamys, black sandals, and a Phrygian bonnet; is represented sitting and holding a lyre.⁶ Below his feet are Pan (with syrinx) and a centaur. Left of Orpheus is a falcon (or eagle) with bulla,⁷ right a partridge and a rat. Above: bear (or panther?), a sheep, a serpent, a salamander (crocodile?) with a red chain. The whole field is sprinkled with green boughs.

(b) Middle register: five panels, from left to right: (i) Row of diamonds. (ii) Panel 70 × 57 cm. with *A 10* above, *B 9* below, in centre a stone. (iii) 70 × 67 cm. above

¹ Clermont-Ganneau in dealing with No. 118 has raised as regards this mosaic too the question of the relation between the pavement and the inscription. The mosaic is of the latest of the sixth century; the older palaeographers thought the inscription to be of the ninth or tenth. Dashian has later on stated his opinion that the writing may well be of the fifth or sixth century. The question is really quite distinct from that of the Mount of Olives mosaic, as two of the suspicious circumstances of that case are here absent: (a) the cubes of the inscription are of the same size and character as those of the pavement, (b) the inscription occupies a place quite usual for inscriptions in mosaic pavements.

² The formula of this inscription occurs in Greek in Deir Wādī el Qilt (No. 62) and on a stone baptisterium at Bethlehem (*CIG*, 8867) and in various other inscriptions.

³ This type of scroll—midrib hidden, the leaf in profile, turned inwards—is found in the St. George's Church at Jerash, dated 529–30. Crowfoot, p. 45.

⁴ Cf. No. 118, n. 2 (p. 168).

⁵ Cf. Nos. 15 (5) and 250 (2).

⁶ This Orpheus is of the Christian type with the Oriental costume, as distinct from the pagan semi-nude type. The Christian type of Orpheus had at first the animals replaced by sheep; there was, however, a reversion to the older type in the third and fourth centuries.

⁷ Cf. Nos. 23 (8), 125 (7).

A16, below four sprigs *F3* in a row, in centre crosswise arrangement of sprigs. In the middle register of the panel: two nimbed female figures in Byzantine Court dress, dalmatica, pallium, and mantle, with red-yellow embroidered shoes. The field is inscribed: Θε(ω)Δ(ο)σία and Γεωργία.¹ Georgia holds a bird in her hands crossed on her breast, Theodosia a handkerchief. Between the two figures a column or candlestick. (iv) Panel 70×57 cm. Above *A8*, below *B9*. In centre stone, as in (ii). (v) Row of sprigs *F3*.

(c) Lowest register: Border; *γ2* forming two squares and two circles; it consists of 'rainbow' lines. From left to right: hunter, turned to right, leopard, turned to left; lion, to right; hunter, to left. The corners of the medallions are filled with leaves and a battle-axe ornament.

Local stone, only a few glass paste cubes used.

(2) Small apse, white pavement with red and black cross.

(3) Room 2.10×1.90 m. behind small apse. Surround sprinkled with indented squares. Border: *A2*. Field: *γ1* with alternating big and small circles, the larger ones filled with concentric and counterchanging rings, counterchanging rays, &c.

Dating: Vincent, fifth-seventh century; Schick and Dickson, second-third; Strzygowski, fourth-fifth; Thomsen, fifth.² The mosaic is considered Christian;³ Strzygowski regards it as influenced by tapestry of Egyptian origin.⁴

Bibl.: Main sources: Vincent in *RB*, 1901, pp. 436-44, Pl.; id., *ibid.*, 1902, pp. 100-3, Figs.; Strzygowski in *ZDPV*, 1901, pp. 136-65, Pl., 6 Figs. For the rest of the bibliography see Horning, p. 128, to which add: *Ment.* in *MuNDPV*, 1900, p. 83; *Chronique des Arts*, 1901, p. 123, *ibid.*, 1904, p. 231; Blanchet, *Étude sur la décoration des édifices de la Gaule romaine*, Paris, 1913, p. 91 and n. 4 (where for 'Lagrange' read 'Vincent'); Kaufmann, *Handbuch der chr. Archäologie*, 3rd ed., 1922, pp. 178, 413 f., Fig.; Thomsen, 1962; Diehl, *Manuel d'art byzantin*, 1925, Vol. I, p. 227; Dalton, *East Christian Art*, p. 295; Cabrol-Leclercq, s.v. Jérusalem, col. 2354 f., Fig. 6191; Cook, A. S., *Religion of ancient Palestine*, London, 1930, p. 228, Pl. XXXIX.

134. JERUSALEM. NABLUS ROAD

Near Tombs of the Kings. Building with a mosaic floor.

Bibl.: G. Schick in *QSt.*, 1889, p. 114 f.

¹ Cf. Georgia, the wife of Theodore represented on the mosaic pavement in Jerash dated A.D. 533, but in the attitude of prayer and without the nimbus, albeit with red shoes. (Crowfoot, Pl. X.)

² The fact that the two ladies are dressed in a fashion which came up in the sixth century would seem to speak for P. Vincent's date.

³ Cf. note 4 and Roscher, *Lexikon der Mythologie*, s.v. Orpheus.

⁴ For a general discussion of the type of Orpheus in ancient art see V. Schultze, 'Orpheus in der frühchristlichen Kunst', in *Zeitschrift für neutestamentliche Wissenschaft*, 1924, pp. 173-183.

The mosaics representing Orpheus are enumerated by Roscher, s.v. Orpheus, col. 1189 ff., and Gauckler, p. 2119, to which add: Chebba (*Inventaire*, II (1), 88), Henchir-Thina (*ibid.*, II, suppl., 32a), Constantine (*ibid.*, III, 221), Sfax (*Arch. Anz.*, 1913, p. 261), Cos (*ibid.*, 1901, p. 134).

For a discussion of the question whether the mosaics copied the tapestry or vice versa see Crowfoot, p. 44.

135-46. JERUSALEM. OPHEL

135. Remains of white mosaic pavement; tesserae 2-3 cm. square.

136. Room measuring 4×2.80 m., with well-preserved mosaic pavement; strips and corners of white and black tesserae on white ground.¹

137. Mosaic pavement.

Bibl. 135: Guthe in *ZDPV*, 1882, p. 176, Pl. VI, hk (plan); 136: *ibid.*, pp. 191, 193, 346, Pl. VII, LQ, S (plan); 137: p. 347, Pl. VII, W (plan).

138. (1) Signs of mosaic in a channel.

(2) Plain white mosaic observed *in situ* on the rock floor at two different levels.

Bibl. 138: Bliss in *QSt.*, 1897, p. 267, Pl. III (plan); Bliss-Dickie, p. 237 f., Pl. XXIII.

139. Mosaic pavement found on road to a quarry opened up in 1907. The pavement was reported of ordinary character, with coloured cubes arranged without a comprehensible pattern. Destroyed.

Bibl. 139: Vincent in *RB*, 1908, p. 278.

140-4. Excavated 1923-5.

140. 'Herodian' stratum. (1) Two fragments of white pavements, one with the corner of a black lozenge. Tesserae 1 cm. sq., set diagonally.

(2) South of (1). White, red, yellow tesserae, mixed indiscriminately.

141. 'Roman' stratum.

'House of Eusebius'. (1) Entrance hall: fragments of white mosaic. (2) Vestibule: mosaic fragment with sprigs. (3) Room A: 3.50×3.04 m. Tesserae 1.8 cm. sq. Surround sprinkled with sprigs *F*₃₂ set crosswise and indented squares. Border: *A*₂. Field: *F*₁₁ in quincunx. (4) Room C: 3.65×3.50 m. White pavement. (5) Room D. Bed: yellow clay, above this ashes, above this cement. Surround: white, with a row of indented squares. Border: *A*₂-*A*₇-*A*₂. Field: *H*₇ with sprigs *F*₂₄ and *F*₂₇. (6) Room E: 4.16 m. sq. Surround: white. Border: *A*₂. Field: *F*₄ in quincunx, once crosswise. (7) Round mouth of well, 1.83×1.57 m. In the three corners sprigs *F*₈ crosswise.

142. 'Byzantine' stratum.

(1) 2.74×2.54 m. White tesserae 1 cm. sq. set diagonally. Central lozenge 1.01 m. sq. in black, containing a coloured guilloche.

(2) Fragments of mosaic floor. Tesserae 1 cm. sq. set diagonally. Sprigs *F*₇ in quincunx.

143. (1) Chamber A of a mansion. White mosaic containing panel 1.12 m. broad, with border *A*₂.

(2) Chamber C: White mosaic, 3.86 m. broad.

144. 'Arab' stratum. Fragments of mosaic pavements.

Specimens of mosaic fragments found are shown *infra*, p. 146, Fig. 137.

Bibl.: Macalister and Duncan, *P. E. F. Annual*, 1923-5, pp. 100, 107 f., 109 f., 111 f., 112 f., 114 f., 120, 122 f., 124, Figs., Pls. VIII, IX, X, XII (plan), *id.* in *QSt.* 1924, pp. 14, 19-21, Figs.

¹ Specimen deposited by Dr. Guthe in the 'Deutsches Palästina-Museum', Jerusalem (*ZDPV*, 1882, p. 193).

145. Excavated 1927.

Floors of plain white mosaic, one similar to above, 141 (3).

Bibl.: Crowfoot in *QSt.*, 1927, p. 145.

146. Found in the 1928-9 excavations.

Pavement 8.50 × 3.50 m. Border: *A1-A5-B6*. Field: *H1* in red, diamonds within each square. Inscription in round medallion in *A2*:

Σύ με | ἀνανεώσας | ψηφίδι κοσμήσας | ἐν ὕ(ε)ρίᾳ λουσάμενος | ἀπολαύσ(ε)ιαις¹ τῶν σῶν |
κτι(σμάτων) Κύρ(ιε) Κόμ(ης) Εὐγένιε | με(τά) τῶν σεαυτοῦ.

L. 5 = τῶν σῶν L. 7 τον = τῶν.

*O thou who hast restored me and decorated me with mosaics, mayest thou, after having bathed in good health, enjoy thy foundations with thy family, O Lord Count Eugenius.*²

Now in the Palestine Museum, Jerusalem. Dating: Hardly earlier than A.D. 558.

Bibl.: Crowfoot in *QSt.*, 1929, p. 15 f., Pl. IV. *Ment.*: Albright in *BASOR*, 1929, No. 33, p. 6; A. B. in *RB*, 1929, p. 316 f.

147. JERUSALEM. QAL'AT JALŪD

(1) Mosaic resembling No. 104.

(2) Fragment of mosaic.

(3) Mosaic fragments found in March 1927, supposed to belong to Roman or Herodian times.

Bibl.: (1) Vincent in *RB*, 1910, p. 420, n. 2. (2) Vincent in *RB*, 1919, p. 559. (3) *ibid.*, 1927, p. 531.

148. JERUSALEM. REHÁVYA

House of Dr. Elias. Variegated tesserae on surface; larger piece of mosaic at the edge.

149-54. JERUSALEM. SA'D WĀ SA'ĪD QUARTER

149. Fragmentary mosaic found 1.50 m. below ground.

Surround sprinkled with indented squares. Border: *A15*. Field: *F6* in quincunx.³

Bibl.: R. Savignac in *RB*, 1904, pp. 90 ff., Fig.; Clermont-Ganneau in *RAO*, 1905, p. 188; Jacoby, 10; Horning, p. 129.

150-3. Discovered during the 1925-6 excavations.

150. (1) Pavement near the premises of the Swedish School.

Surround: white, indented squares in a row, *F12* in corner set crosswise. Field: *H1*, diamond within each square.

(2) Corridor paved in white mosaic leading to and east of (1).

151. Byzantine church. Mosaic pavement in fragments:

(1) (a) Border: *Ƴ2* arranged as strip inside *A2*, and formed by 'rainbow' lines.

¹ The inscription has the correct ἀπολαύσιαις and not ἀποαύσιαις as originally read in *QSt.*

² Cf. the Elche inscription 'In his praedis vivas cum tuis omnibus multis annis' quoted by Gauckler, p. 2116, and the cup inscribed Πιε ξήσαις μετὰ τῶν σῶν παντῶν (Sukenik, *Beit Alfa*, p. 18).

³ The drawing is not very clear.

Diamond within each square, dot within each circle. (b) Border: Flanked by *A2*, *B7-B12* (with lotus flowers in centre¹)-*B8*. Field: *71* with fruits inside the medallions.

(2) Border: *A12-B2-A1*. Field: *H7*. Sprigs *F23*.

(3) Inscription in tabula ansata 1.57 × 0.63 m., with *A2* frame. Lines in red tesserae, black letters 12-13.5 cm. high:

Ἐνθάδε κ(ε)ἱτ(αι) | Ἀνατολῖα | ἡ Ἀραβ[ισσην]ῇ | ἡ τοῦ . . . ἡ καλ[όν τὸν] | ἀγῶν[α ἀγῶ] |
νισαμένη κ(αι) | θ(ε)ῶ ἑαυτὴν | ἀναθεῖσα ἑκοι | μήθη δέ μην[ι] | Ὀκτοβρίῳ κα' ἰνδ[ικτιῶνος] γ'

Here lies Anatolia of Arab(issos) . . . of . . . having fought a good fight and consecrated herself to God, fell asleep on the 21st of the month of October of the 3rd year of the indiction.

Abel proposes to fill out the lacuna in l. 4 Μαυρικίου, 'Maurice', and to refer the inscription to Anatolia the sister of the Emperor of that name (A.D. 582-602), a native of Arabissos. This reading has been adversely criticized by Heisenberg in *BZ*, 1926, p. 227.

152. 5 m. east of (3). Mosaic next to cistern. Surround: indented squares in a row. Border: *A14* and *A2*. Field: corner preserved *11*.

153. West of Nablus Road: Two rooms with plain white pavement. Border: *A11*.

154. Portion of tessellated pavement in the grounds of the American School of Oriental Research.

Bibl.: Abel in *RB*, 1925, p. 575 f.; Sukenik and Mayer, *The Third Wall*, Jerusalem, 1931, pp. 36 f., 38 ff., 42, 46, Figs. *Ment.*: Vincent-Abel, p. 921, n. 6, Fig. 381; Mallon in *Biblica*, 1925, p. 360, n. 1; Garrow-Duncan in *QSt.*, 1925, p. 178 f., Fig. 6; Cabrol-Leclercq, s.v. Jérusalem, col. 2370 f.

155-6. JERUSALEM. ST. ANNA

155. Roman Catholic church.

(1) Fragment of mosaic found in transept north of church. Surround sprinkled with crosslets. Border: double black line. Field: *74* with crosslets in centre.

Bibl.: C. Mauss, *La piscine de Bethesda* . . ., Paris, 1888, p. 45 f., Figs. 35 f.; id., *Invention du tombeau de Ste Anne*, Paris, 1904; O. Marucchi in *NB*, 1904, p. 285; Horning, p. 122; Vincent-Abel, pp. 692, 697, Fig. 283, Pls. LXXV.

(2) Chequer *G1* in red and yellow/black and white.

Bibl.: X in *RB*, 1904, p. 236; Pl. facing p. 232; Vincent-Abel, p. 718, Pl. LXX (P¹).

156. Greek Orthodox church of St. Anna.

Mosaic inscriptions: Ἰ(ωαχίμ) κ(αι) Μ(αρία). Τ(ό)π(ο)ς κ(αι) Τ(ά)φ(ος) Ἰ(ωαχίμ) κ(αι) Μ(αρία). Τ(ό)π(ος) γ(εν)ν(ήσεως)

Bibl.: Thomsen, p. 146, declares these inscriptions to be forgeries.

157-9. JERUSALEM. ST. ÉTIENNE

Discovered in the course of the excavations in 1881-94.

157. (A) In church. (1) North and south aisles: six fragments preserved. Surround: white, with two rows of indented squares or sprigs *F28*. Border: *A1-A7-B3-A7-A1*. Field: *H7* with sprigs *F28* and *F23*, in centre diamonds.

¹ Cf. the border at Battir, No. 13.

(2) Intercolumnar space: (a) East end. Border: *A1*. Field: *71*. In each circle *C5*, formed by four sprigs *F17*; in lozenges indented squares. (b) West end. Border: *A2*. Field: *H8* with four sprigs *F3* crosswise in centre. 'Rainbow' lines.

(3) Central nave. (a) Surround: white, sprinkled with *F23*; border: *A1-B7*. (b) Border: *A2-B17-A2*. Field: *H7*.

(B) Annex on north-east angle of the church. Pavement, 6 m. broad, patterned as (A)(1) above. In west end fragments of inscription . . . ος σου.

158. Tomb group south of church. (1) Rectangular room 5.94 × 3.45 m. White surround. Border: *A2*. Field: *H1*. Diamonds within each square. In centre *C3*¹ with a lamb and two branches of a plant within.

(2) 2 m. north of (1). Room 3.55 × 2.55 m. Surround: white, with a row of squares. Border: *A13*. Field: divided by lines *A2* into three panels; left and right *H7*, sprigs *F30*, with diamonds in centre. Middle panel: round entrance to underground chamber, black squares with white centre, on white ground.

Dating: The mosaic in the church is regarded by Vincent as all of the same time and style, viz. the fifth century A.D. The tomb-chamber is regarded as of the fifth-sixth century.

159. White mosaic pavement to right of the entrance to the Monastery, north of the church.

Bibl. 157: Merrill in *QSt.*, 1883, p. 239; T. H. Lewis in *QSt.*, 1886, p. 135; Schick in *ZDPV*, 1888, p. 253, with note by Guthe; Lagrange, *Saint Étienne et son sanctuaire à Jérusalem*, 1894, pp. 106 f., 120, 131, Pl.; Horning, p. 129; Thomsen, 16; Vincent-Abel, pp. 772 ff., 776 f., Pls. LXXVII (plan), LXXVIII; Cabrol-Leclercq, s.v. Étienne, cols. 660 ff., plan.

158: Séjourné in *RB*, 1892, pp. 118, 258 (Fig.); Schick in *QSt.*, 1892, pp. 190-2; Clermont-Ganneau *AR*, I, p. 329; Strzygowski in *ZDPV*, 1901, pp. 156-7; Jacoby, 10; Horning, p. 129; Kondakov, Pl. LXVII; Baumstark, 140; Vincent-Abel, p. 786, Fig. 332, Pl. LXXVIII, 4.

159: Horning, p. 129, No. 4.

160. JERUSALEM. SYRIAN ORPHANAGE

Press with white mosaic pavement.

Bibl.: Horning, p. 129 f.

161. JERUSALEM. TOMBS OF KINGS

Double black border. Field: *H1* with crosslets in each square. Colours: black, white, red.

Bibl.: *MuNDPV*, 1898, p. 30; Jacoby, 20; Horning, p. 129.

162. JERUSALEM. UNIVERSITY GROUNDS

Pieces of mosaic flooring, white tesserae.

Bibl.: Schick in *QSt.*, 1890, p. 257.

¹ A similar decoration occurs in the Serjilla mosaic (Butler in *RA*, 1901, II, pp. 62 ff.; Pl. XII), dated A.D. 473.

163-4. JERUSALEM. VIA DOLOROSA

163. Greek Orthodox 'Prison of Christ'. White mosaic pavement.

Bibl.: *Jérusalem*, 1906, p. 85; Savignac in *RB*, 1907, p. 113, n. 3.

164. Armenian-Catholic church, Nôtre-Dame de Spasme.

(1) Mosaic pavement, 5.70 m. below ground, found in 1874. Bed: blackish mortar of lime and ashes, 4-5 cm. thick. Border: *A2*. Field: *HI* with diamonds within each square. Many tesserae found above the pavement.

Bibl.: Clermont-Ganneau, *AR*, I, pp. 80 ff., Fig.; Jacoby, 19 and 33 (in the latter Hammām es Sultān is mentioned as outside Jerusalem).

(2) In crypt of church. (a) Pavement with alternate sprigs and lozenges on white. Coarse tesserae. (b) In south-east corner fragment of pavement, 12.13 × 1.62 m. in its broadest part. Surround: white, 65 cm. broad, contains a pair of red and yellow pointed sandals, 25.5 cm. long, 9 cm. broad.¹ Border: *A2*. Field: knotted red and yellow bands in black frames, forming a repeating pattern. (c) Plain yellow tesserae between (a) and (b) are dated to an intermediate period.

Dating, suggested by the occurrence of sandals, fifth-sixth century.

Bibl.: Macalister in *QSt.*, 1902, pp. 122-4, Fig.; others in Horning, p. 121; add Vincent-Abel, pp. 598-604, Fig. 233, p. 573.

165. JIFNĀ. XIV. M. r.

(1) Coarse white mosaic in oil press.

(2) Interlacing pattern in three colours. (Probably pavement of bath.)

Bibl.: Abel in *RB*, 1923, pp. 113-14, plan.

166. EL KABRI. III. L. e.

Before the house of Husein Sirhān, fragmentary white pavement. Larger fragment 3 × 1.50 m., six cubes in 10 cm. sq., below it smaller fragment 60 cm. sq.; thirty cubes in 10 cm. sq.

167. KAFR KANNA. VI. N. i.

Discovered 1901 in Franciscan chapel, near the altar. *In situ*. Inscription in two columns of five lines, 85 cm. broad. Yellowish-white ground; letters, borders, and traces of a guilloche in black. Letters 5 cm. high.

דיכר לטב יוסה בר / תנחום בר בוטה ובנוי / דעברין הרה טבלה / תהי להון

ברכתה / אמן

... / ... / ברכתה / [לה] / הרה טבלה / ... / ...

Honoured be the memory of Yoseh, son of Tanhum,² son of Butah, and his sons, who made this mosaic; may it be a blessing for them, Amen.

Col. I, l. 1. דיכר should read: דכיר.

¹ Cf. No. 125 (7), the references given in Vincent-Abel and No. 335 (1) of the Supplement.

² Cf. No. 296.

l. 3. Ch. Clermont-Ganneau proposed as alternative meanings of טבלה tabella (altar) or a meaning connected with טבילה, lustral bath.¹

Lidzbarski read: דעברון.

Halevy: תהילתה באלהא.

ll. 3-5. Müller-Sellin: רעבר תסרה טבלה תחיל בא' באב.

Col. II, l. 1. Began probably also with a: דכיר לטב.

l. 2. Lidzbarski completed: ישמעאל (?), ישראל (?).

l. 3. Klein completes: תהי להון.

Dated by Clermont-Ganneau, on historical grounds, to the fourth, and by Lidzbarski, on epigraphical, to the third or fourth century A.D.

Bibl.: Clermont-Ganneau in *QSt.*, 1901, p. 251 (Fig.); *ibid.*, pp. 374-89; *ibid.*, 1902, pp. 132-4 (Fig.); *id.* *RAO*, IV, pp. 345-60, 372 f., Pl. II, plan; *id.*, *Répertoire d'épigraphie sémitique*, Paris, 1900-5, No. 251; *id.*, in *CAL*, 1901, pp. 852 f., Pl.; D. H. Müller-Sellin in *SBer AWW*, CXLI, 1901; Halevy in *Revue sémitique*, 1901, pp. 374 ff.; Lidzbarski in *Ephem. epigr. semit.* I, p. 313 f.; S. Klein, *Jüd.-paläst. Corpus inscriptionum*, Wien, 1920, pp. 74-6; *id.* in *Yedi'ot* II, p. 35 f.

Ment.: Bulletin *RB*, 1901, p. 491; Jacoby, 32; Baumstark, p. 140; Horning, p. 120; Kohl-Watzinger, *Antike Synagogen in Galiläa*, Leipzig, 1916, p. 145 f.; H. Vincent in *RB*, 1919, p. 556, n. 3.

168. KA'FR ES SAMIR. v. j. h.

Presses, some of which contained a pretty mosaic pavement.

Bibl.: E. Graf von Mülinen in *ZDPV*, 1908, p. 56.

169. KA'FR URIYA

House of Meir Yelsky. Large square floor of oil press, patterned with white mosaic.

170. KA'FR YASĪF. III. L. f.

Threshing floor south-east of village. Pavement extending for 10×5.50 m.

Border: interwoven geometric design and ornaments. Specimen given contains guilloche. Field: divided by strips into square panels, each having within a square set on diagonal. In the latter (in the part uncovered) 14 and quatrefoil. The report in *Qobes* speaks of panels containing doves, serpents, cups, various fruits, a six-pointed star, &c.; intertwined crosses said to be later additions.

Colours: white, black, red, grey, pink. Seventy-two cubes in 10 cm. sq.

Bibl.: I. Braslavsky in *Qobes*, I, fasc. 2, p. 139; quoted by I. Ben-Zvi in *JPOS*, V (1925), p. 207, n. 1.

¹ These readings suggested themselves to Clermont-Ganneau in consequence of his hypothesis that the inscription belonged to a Christian church erected by a Jewish convertite. It must be remembered that in 1901 a Hebrew mosaic inscription was unique. The hypothesis was disproved by later discoveries and tacitly abandoned by its author.

171. EL KHADR. XIV. N. r.

(1) In south-west corner of the south chapel tesserae are scattered over the ground. Colours: black, white, and red. Each tessera slightly over 1 cm. sq.

(2) Two white mosaic pavements, 4.2 and 5.7 m. below surface and one above the other were observed in excavations in 1922.

172. KHĀN EL AHMAR. XVIII. O. t.

(I) The church. (1) Central bay of nave: mosaic with simple pattern. (2) East bay: *opus sectile*: circle with rays. (3) South aisle. Border: interlacing circles. Field: circle within square, the borders interlacing eight times, four times by a simple knot, in corners loops of type I9. In circle six-pointed star, with trefoils filling the space between its re-entrant angles and the circumference.¹

(II) The Court: coarse plain mosaic.

(III) The Vault. (1) First level: white mosaic laid diagonally with one row of red tesserae laid square. (2) Third level: white mosaic laid diagonally, with border of two-three rows laid square.

Dating: Church built A.D. 485, reconstructed A.D. 649. Internal evidence points to the seventh–eighth century A.D.

Bibl.: Chitty and Jones, A. H. M., in *QSt.*, 1928, pp. 175 ff., Pl. I, 1.

173. KHĀN EL AHMAR. XVIII. N. t.

Field after Km. 19 of the Jericho–Jerusalem road. Pavement extending for 41.20 m. sq. Double black border. Field: *H*3. Colours: white, red, black. Forty-two tesserae in 10 cm. sq.

174. KHĀN MINYA. VI. Q. g.

At the foot of the Ureima Mountain. Roman bath with white mosaic pavement in the apodyterium.

Bibl.: Karge in *Schlesische Volkszeitung*, 6 Feb. 1912, No. 56.

175. KHĀN ES SAHL. XVIII. P. s.

(1) Red, white, and black tesserae scattered over eastern part of the site.

(2) Glass tesserae in north part of site. Colours: light and dark blue, yellow, green, red.

Bibl.: *Ment.*: Horning, p. 131.

176. KHĀN ESH SHUWEIKA. XVII. J. u.

Fragments of mosaic.

Bibl.: H. V(incent) in *RB*, 1899, p. 457.

¹ The relation of this type of decoration to Saracenic art is discussed by Hankin in *QSt.*, 1929, pp. 98 ff.

177. KH. ABŪ ED DAB'. XXI. L. W.

Tesserae.

Bibl.: Petrie, *Tell el Hesi*, London, 1891, p. 61.

178. KH. ABŪ TANTUR. VII. I. k.

Fragment of mosaic pavement with black, white, and yellow cubes.

Bibl.: Guérin, *Samarie*, II, p. 319.

179-80. KH. 'ADASA. XVII. M. s.

179. White tessellated pavement of poor quality.

Bibl.: *SWP.*, III, p. 106; Mackenzie in *QSt.*, 1911, p. 98; E. W. G. Masterman in *QSt.*, 1913, p. 135.

180. Geometric pattern in Byzantine church.

Bibl.: *Ment.*: Horning, p. 130.

181. KH. 'ALY. XIV. K. q.

Big mosaic cubes in several places.

Bibl.: Guérin, *Samarie*, II, p. 112.

M. AVI-YONAH.

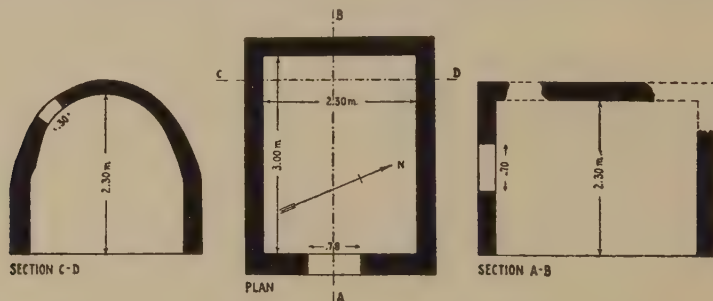
(*To be continued*)

VAULTED TOMB AT ASKALON

III-IV cent. A.D.

THE following tomb was discovered accidentally in February 1931 by Hajj 'Abdallah Jawād during vine-planting in his field, south of the ramparts of Askalon. The exact position is 35 cm. from the west and 42 cm. from the south margin of sheet 10-11 of the 1:20000 Topocadastral Survey Map (Ashkelon). The discovery was reported immediately, and the tomb cleared by the Department.

The tomb was 1.30 m. below the surface of the surrounding dunes. It consisted of a single vaulted masonry chamber, 2.30 by 3.00 m. by 2.30 m. high (*vide* plans and sections). The door, measuring 0.78 by 0.70 m., was in the east wall. In the roof was a circular opening of 0.30 m. diameter. The walls were made of concrete mixed with fine rubble, and were plastered inside and outside; they were approximately 0.28 m. thick.



Sand had filled the chamber to the top. On clearing it was found that an entrance had previously been made through a break in the roof. The west portion of the chamber contained two burials, the layers being separated by a stratum of drift sand, approximately 0.10 m. thick. Both layers were found disturbed. The only object found in its original position was a pottery vessel, which lay in the north-east corner of the chamber.

The upper burial (as found) yielded a gold pendant (Pl. XLVIII. 5), four gold ear-rings with pendants (*ibid.* 7, 8, 10, 11), fragments of a gold necklace with four and six disk- or cylinder-beads respectively (*ibid.* 1), a bronze cross pendant (*ibid.* 6), a glass perfume bottle (*ibid.* 12), a glass bracelet (*ibid.* 4), a glass ring (*ibid.* 2), a glass pendant in the shape of a tiny coloured jug (*ibid.* 3), twenty-two beads of glass and lapis lazuli, five blue stone beads



14



13



12



VAULTED TOMB AT ASKALON

(ibid. 9), a stone piece with traces of a cross, the remains of a lock, and various bronze fragments.

On the floor of the chamber were found the ribbed pottery vase with two handles referred to above (Pl. XLVIII. 13), and a glass vase (ibid. 14).

Inside the chamber there was also found a sandstone slab, 0·57 by 0·45 by 0·12 m., and a number of potsherds.

The tomb contains nothing which might give a very precise date, but the contents as a whole indicate the late third or fourth century A.D. The gold ear-rings resemble a number of those from the tombs of Karm-al-Sheikh,¹ Jerusalem, and the tiny jug pendant is paralleled by e.g., those from the Tarshihā tomb (to be published in the next number), a tomb fairly well dated to the fourth century, and others. Like the latter, too, the present tomb from Askalon was evidently Christian (cf. the crosses); the contents perhaps point to a female burial.

J. H. ILIFFE.

¹ QUARTERLY, Vol. I, No. 1, pp. 3 sqq.

EXCAVATIONS IN PALESTINE IN 1931-2¹

JERICH0

- Garstang, J.: 'The Walls of Jericho . . .' (in *QSt.*, 1931), pp. 186-96, 5 Figs., 7 Pls.
—: 'Jericho, City and Necropolis' (in *Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology*, Vol. XIX, 1932), pp. 3-22, 7 Figs., 23 Pls.

JERUSALEM

- Abel, F. M., and Barrois, A.: 'Decouverte d'un tombeau voûté à Ṭalbiyeh' (in *RB*, 1931), pp. 295 ff., Pl. X, 3 Figs.

RĀS ISKANDER

- Stekelis, M.: 'Prähistorische Funde am Rās Iskander' (in *JPOS*, Vol. XII, 1932), pp. 149 ff., Pl. VII, 1 plan.

SABASTYA

- Crowfoot, J. W.: 'Excavations at Samaria 1931' (in *QSt.*, 1932), pp. 8-34, Pls. I-VII.
—: 'The Expedition to Samaria-Sebustiya. The Forum Threshing-floor Area' (in *QSt.*, 1932), pp. 63-70, Pls. I-VI.

TALL EL 'UJŪL

- Petrie, [Sir] Flinders: 'Palaces of Ancient Gaza. Tell el Ajjūl' (in *AE*, 1932), pp. 1-9, 11 Figs.

WĀDĪ EL MAGHĀRA

- Garrod, Dorothy A. E.: 'Excavations in the Wady el Mughara (Palestine), 1931' (in *BASPR*, 1932), pp. 6-11, 3 Pls.
McCown, Th. D.: 'A note on the excavation and the human remains from the Mugharet es Sukhūl (Cave of the Kids), Season of 1931' (in *BASPR*, 1932), pp. 12-15.

'Ein et Tabigha

THE expedition of the Oriental Institute of the Görres-Gesellschaft, directed by Dr. Mader, with the assistance of Dr. Schneider, has excavated a basilica constructed on the traditional site of the Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes (Matt. xiv. 14-21, Mark vi. 32-44), a site mentioned by the pilgrim Aetheria (*ca.* A.D. 390). The basilica is situated on the Western shore of Lake Tiberias, between Tiberias and Tell Hum, a few metres south-west of the Seven Springs (Heptapegon). The basilica has three naves and is orientated true East. Its total length is 51 m., of which 30 m. belong to the nave with

¹ Continued from Vol. I, pp. 157 ff.

apse, 4 m. to the narthex, 17 m. to the atrium. There is also a transept 20 m. wide.

At the centre of the basilica the excavators found under the main altar of the choir the stone on which, according to an old Christian tradition, Jesus placed the five loaves and two fishes. Between the altar and the curve of the apse there is accordingly a mosaic representation of a basket filled with loaves, flanked on either side by a fish.

The mosaic pavements of the north and south transept are decorated with pictorial representations showing on a light background oleander shrubs, rushes, lotus and papyrus bushes, between which one can see ducks, geese, storks, peacocks, herons, flamingoes, &c., playing among the bushes, drinking from flowers, or hunting snakes. Smaller birds are balancing on the branches or sitting in the flowers. In the middle of the vegetation are various buildings (tower, gate, fort, round temple). The composition and the style of the mosaics, as well as the absence of green and blue colours, suggest that the mosaics and the church as well should be assigned to the middle of the fourth century A.D.

Hedera

Two tombs recently discovered south-west of Hedera Colony were investigated by Dr. E. L. Sukenik on behalf of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem. The tombs were found built and covered with stone plates. In one tomb remains of several decayed skeletons were found, from which it appears that they were placed with their heads to the East.

In the first tomb a lead coffin was found, one short side and the bottom of which were missing. The coffin measures *c.* 1.80 m. $\times$ 30-40 cm. $\times$ 30-8 cm., narrowing in width and height. The two long sides and the cover were decorated with a strip of vine trellis in relief. On one of the sides six conches were found above the strip. The narrow side is decorated with an arch resting on two twisted columns. Under the arch stands a naked boy holding in his right hand a serpent and in the left a bunch of grapes. Conches are also found on both sides of the arch.

Fragments of Roman ribbed pottery were found in both tombs. The finds can be assigned to the second or third century A.D.

*The 'Irq el Ahmar Rock-shelter'*¹

ONE-THIRD of the surface of the 'Irq el Ahmar rock-shelter has been excavated during the autumn season 1931 by Monsieur R. Neuville, on behalf of the 'Institut de Paléontologie Humaine' of Paris. The work of this campaign

¹ Vol. I, 1931, pp. 157-8.

has permitted a more definite division of some of the archaeological levels ascertained in the preliminary sounding.

In the centre of the rock-shelter, the sequence of deposits was as follows:

Level A1: Black earth, 10 cm. Potsherds and few flints of the Early and Middle Bronze Ages.

Level A2: Grey and brownish earth, 10 to 70 cm. Lower Natufian flint industry, characterized by very numerous microlithic crescents; *dos rabattu* microliths; sickle-blades; small core-scrapers. Bone points, beads and fragment of harpoon. Two V-shaped stone basins, pierced at the bottom. Very numerous basalt and limestone grinders. Bone-point polishers. Hearths. Abundant animal remains.

Level B: Soft brownish earth, 40 cm. The typical aurignacian *à museau* scraper¹ characterizes this level; end-scrapers; gravers; few retouched blades. Hearths. Scarce animal remains.

Level C: Tough brownish earth, 40 cm. Sterile. Scarce animal remains.

Level D: Brown earth, 10 to 20 cm. This thin but very rich level extends all over a large hearth. Evoluted *Gravette* points²; discoidal flat scrapers³; numerous gravers, often prismatic⁴; plane-scrapers. Very abundant animal remains. Coproliths.

Level E: Dark-brown clay, 25 cm. Small discoidal, end, and rostrate⁵ scrapers; atypical blades and flakes. Abundant animal remains. Coproliths.

Level F: Same dark-brown clay, 40 cm. *Gravette* points⁶; small flat end-scrapers; plane scrapers; gravers, often prismatic. Scarce animal remains.

Level G: Tough dark-brown clay, 40 cm. Sterile. No animal remains.

Level H: Sticky black clay, 20 cm. Abundant typical Mousterian industry, consisting mainly of flakes and triangular points with retouched striking-platform; typical cores. Hearths. Abundant animal remains. Coproliths.

Level I: Same black clay, 20 cm., resting immediately on bed-rock. Sterile. No remains of animals.

The excavations will continue next season.

'Isawiya

Two cave tombs near 'Isawiya (P.E.F. map XVII. M.t.) were cleared in July 1932 by Dr. E. L. Sukenik, on behalf of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem.

The first cave contained twenty-three ossuaries mostly of the ordinary type,

¹ H. Breuil, 'Les subdivisions du paléolithique supérieur et leur signification', Fig. 6, No. 4, 5, 7, 8.

² Ibid., Fig. 1, Nos. 13, 15.

³ Ibid., Fig. 6, Nos. 1-3.

⁴ Ibid., Fig. 7, Nos. 3-5.

⁵ Ibid., Fig. 7, No. 2.

⁶ Ibid., Fig. 1, Nos. 8-10.

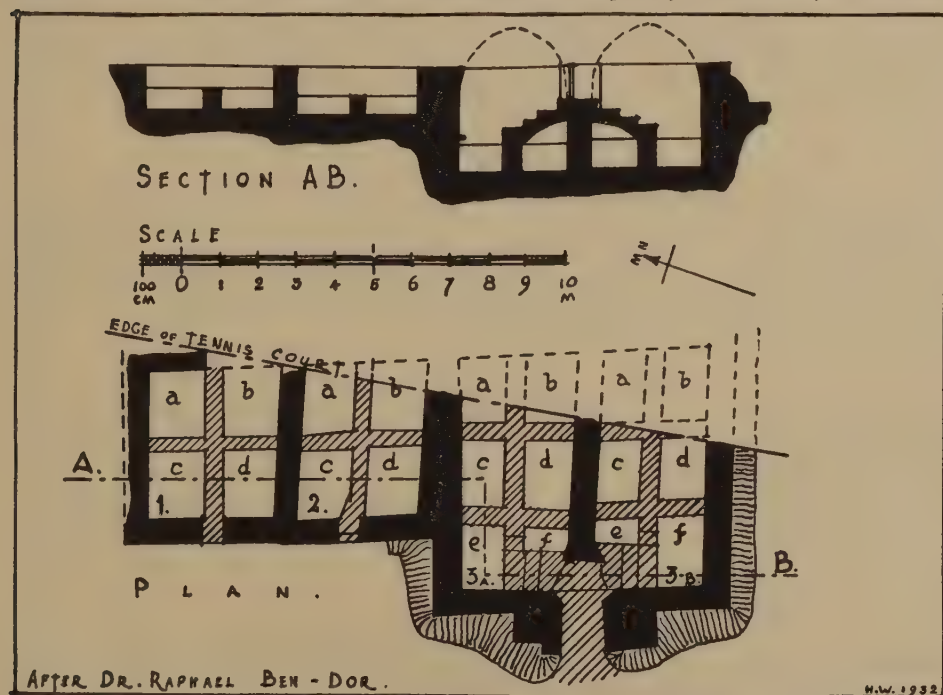
i.e. without ornament or decorated with rosettes. There was one ossuary inscribed in Greek ΜΑΘΑC. Among the other remarkable ossuaries were: an ossuary with traces of letters written with charcoal; one with the incised name 'Simeon bar Ton' and a small drawing representing an altar; one with the name 'Grida', decorated with two rosetted circles and a column, standing on steps and with a rosette on top, between them; and finally, an ossuary inscribed 'Matatyah', the shorter form 'Matyah' being repeated on the same side.

Apart from the ossuaries Hellenistic clay lamps and other pottery was found in a niche in the tomb cave.

The second cave was found completely destroyed. An ossuary without decoration, inscribed 'Yehonatan', and a small pottery jug were recovered.

Jerusalem, American School of Oriental Research

In April 1932 a tomb-complex was discovered in the garden of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem and partly cleared by Professor



Millar Burrows, Director of the School. The portion uncovered is of an irregular shape, consisting of three rooms, side by side. The first two are

almost square, with a doorway in front of each, and are divided into four compartments. The tops of the partitions are about on a level with the sills of the doors, and it appears that they were never any higher. The third room is double: the doorway faces the end of the partition and steps on either side lead into the chambers, which are much deeper than the other two rooms. These chambers are divided into six compartments (assuming that the rear wall is a direct continuation of the one found in the first room). All walls were originally covered with plaster.

The exterior is covered with cement, and the wall is sloping at the bottom. The roof was barrel-vaulted, as the walls of the double chamber curve inward at the top. Symmetry is conspicuously absent, and the masonry is poor, yet with its coating of cement without and plaster within the building must have been rather imposing.

Bones of fully one hundred bodies, badly broken and deranged, were found. Two complete glass vases and two clay lamps came to light, one inscribed, *ΘΕΟΤΟΚΟΙ*, together with innumerable fragments. These objects, and the potsherds, point to a date near the beginning of the sixth century A.D. This is confirmed by two coins of Anastasius I. Earlier coins from the Roman procurators to Julian lay outside the walls.

Jerusalem, Government House

DURING the construction of a road in the grounds of Government House, Jerusalem, two ossuaries were found, decorated with rosettes. An investigation, undertaken by Dr. E. L. Sukenik on behalf of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, proved that the two ossuaries belonged to one *kukh*, a part of a tomb-cave which extended under the road.

Khirbat Minya

IN March 1932 Dr. A. E. Mader, Director of the Oriental Institute of the G  rres-Gesellschaft, Jerusalem, excavated at Khirbat Minya, between Tiberias and Talh  m, on behalf of the Institute. The excavation brought to light the remains of a Roman fort of square form, measuring 70 sq. m. with nine round towers each about 4 m. in diameter. Several periods of building could be distinguished.

The first period is characterized by excellent stone dressing and masonry in walls which stand in some places 6 m. high. The core of the wall is cast, while the inner and outer casings are made with carefully smoothed stones placed orthostatically and joined with fine mortar; the dressing is equally fine inside and outside. Headers and stretchers vary without fixed intervals. The plan

and technique of the building are similar to those of the Roman forts of the Limes Arabicus in Trans-Jordan, especially those of Qastal and Odrüh.

The single gate of the fort gives on to the Via Maris, the ancient road which led from Babylonia and Mesopotamia to Damascus, and thence by the Sea of Galilee and the Mediterranean Sea to Egypt. In the south wall of the gate there is a monumental niche, 3.50 m. high and 2.50 m. wide, the walls and arch of which are richly modelled and belong undoubtedly to the first building period. The purpose of the niche is not quite obvious. The disproportion between its size and the narrowness of the gate, which is only 4 m. wide, rules out the possibility that it contained a statue of a god or the emperor on a corresponding scale. One would rather assume the existence of a Sanctuary of the Standards (*principia*), placed here instead of at the rather narrow court of the fort.

The gate is flanked by two towers in a greatly inferior technique which proves the existence of a second building period. The stones re-used in this construction have a wave profile on the short sides and belong, by analogy with similar profiles in Damascus and Jerusalem, to the twelfth to fifteenth centuries A.D.

At a depth of 8 m. the floor of the gateway was reached. There the excavators found a number of Early Byzantine architrave fragments, dating to the fourth century, and ornamented with acanthus spirals, indentions, pearl and bead and palmettes, as well as stones from arches and vaults with serrated plaited bands and acanthus wreaths of the same period. In between were huge fragments of a vault, bricks and numerous mosaic cubes of various hues, including cubes with gold and silver leaf placed under glass; and limestone cubes with a coat of pink colour. Among these debris were also found Arab architectural fragments with rosettes and pomegranate flowers. It appears that the architectural fragments of the fourth century belong to the Basilica of the Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes, at the Seven Springs (excavated by the same Society), and that they have been used, together with the Arab pieces, for the decoration of a dome covered with glass mosaics, and belonging to the thirteenth to fifteenth centuries, which was destroyed by an earthquake.

Maghārat es Sukhūl

IN the 1932 spring season the Joint Expedition of the British School of Archaeology and the American School of Prehistoric Research, under the direction of Miss Dorothy A. E. Garrod, assisted by H. L. Morris, jun., T. P. O'Brien, and J. D. McCown, discovered the remains of eight individuals in the Maghārat es Sukhūl (Cave of the Kids). This is a small cave-rock

shelter situated on the south side of the valley near the mouth of the Wādī Maghāra.

The rock-shelter contain a Mousterian deposit, largely brown or black breccia, from which over eight thousand flakes, cores, and implements of Mousterian workmanship were recovered in 1931 and 1932. On the surface upper Palaeolithic and later material was scattered, but does not represent a clearly defined stratum of occupation. The Mousterian is a developed type of Levalloisean and with the exception of four *coup-de-poings* from the base of the deposit the implements are made of flakes. The fauna is plentiful, including wild ox, pig, horse, deer, and a few rhinoceros teeth.

In May 1931, the skeleton and skull of a four-year-old infant were found. This was sent to the Royal College of Surgeons and cleared under the direction of Sir Arthur Keith, F.R.S. It revealed a Neanderthal type with certain puzzling features.

When excavation was resumed, the fragmentary remains of three individuals plus two excellently preserved adult skeletons had come to light. Three more individuals were subsequently discovered. The total is nine from the site and with one exception all were found in the breccia at a depth of two to three metres from the surface. Numbers IV and V were more fully cleared than the others and give indication that the Mousterian inhabitants of Palestine, while showing positive Neanderthaloid affinities, had some characteristics that link them to modern races. The high and capacious skulls, and jaws with well-marked chin, contract sharply with the heavy brow-ridges, pronounced alveolar prognathism, and taurodont dentition. The size and length of the limbs separate them from the short Neanderthals of Europe, but the curvature of the femora indicates a slouching gait. The differences warrant a provisional separation from the European Moustertians, and Sir Arthur Keith proposes a new genus and species, '*Palaeanthropus palestinus*', in which the Galilee skull would be included.

Four of the skeletons lay immediately on the rock floor of the shelter and each was removed on a slab of limestone rock.

The Maghārat es Sukhūl was excavated to rock over its whole terrace, inside the small cave, and to a considerable distance down the slope.

Masada

PROFESSOR A. SCHULTEN, General Dr. Lammerer, and Dr. Borée have prepared an exact survey of the remains of the fortress and camps at Masada. During a four weeks' stay in March 1932 the following maps were prepared: (1) a map of Masada 1 : 5,000, (2) a sketch map, 1 : 50,000, of the wider

surroundings, (3) a plan of the fortress 1 : 2,500 with detailed plans of the buildings, including the Palace of Herodes, of which this is the first survey, (4) plans of all the nine Roman camps 1 : 500, with many detailed plans and photographs.

The results of the expedition will be published early in 1933 as a separate number of the *Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins*.

General Lammerer has made also a plan (1 : 20,000) of the fortress of Battir and the Roman circumvallation there.

Qatana

A TOMB cave was cleared at Qatana village by Dr. E. L. Sukenik, on behalf of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem. In addition to two ossuaries found by the proprietor of the ground when the cave was discovered, the excavator found one more ossuary with the drawing of a building covered by a triangular roof, a Roman clay lamp, and two glass bottles.

Tall Beit Mirsim

THE fourth campaign of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem and the Pittsburgh-Xenia Theological Seminary was headed by Professor M. G. Kyle and directed by Professor W. F. Albright.

Excavation this season continued in the south-east quadrant and near the West Gate. In the south-east, the area of over 1,500 sq. m., cleared previously down to Stratum C, was excavated to bed-rock. In the north-west a smaller area was excavated to bed-rock, since there was little stratification below Stratum A in this corner.

The most important result of the campaign was to increase our knowledge of the evolution of culture in the Middle Bronze. Great quantities of broken pottery, scarabs and other objects make clearer differentiation of successive phases of occupation possible. Stratum E, hitherto obscure, appeared as the richest in the site, to judge from a remarkable cylinder seal, bearing a typical Syrian representation (with meaningless hieroglyphic and cuneiform characters) as well as from many fine scarabs, bone inlay carved with animal designs, gold beads, pottery, faience, and alabastra. Period E was characterized by a new megaron type of house, displaced in D by houses with an open court. Much new material for house plans and pottery of strata F and G was unearthed, while the oldest levels, H-I and J, were only represented by fragments of wall, caves, pottery, and flints. The relative chronology of the pottery found during the first three campaigns has been confirmed throughout. The abundance of new material makes it possible to offer an absolute

chronology which cannot be far wrong: J, before about 2000 B.C.; I-H, between J and about 1800 B.C.; G-F, about the 18th century; E, 18th-17th centuries; D, 17th-16th centuries; C, 15th-13th centuries; B, 12th-10th centuries; A, 9th century to the beginning of the 6th.

Our knowledge of the defence system of the ancient town was greatly extended. In addition to the G wall in the south-east, 3.25 m. wide, the expedition found a reconstruction of it in period F, 3.50 m. wide. In period E (Early Hyksos Age) these walls were replaced by a rampart of *terre pisée*, as elsewhere in Palestine, Syria, and Egypt at this period. Later, in E (or in D), a stone revetment, as in the red city of Jericho, was constructed, while the old G-F wall was repaired to serve as retaining wall for the revetment. In C there was a new wall, 2.50 m. thick, followed in B by a wall about 2.00 m. thick and in A by a wall about 1.50 m. thick; in the latter two periods the wall was strengthened on the inside by a system of casemates. The West Tower was excavated to bed-rock and exhibited five phases of construction posterior to its original erection over the ruined B wall, perhaps in the tenth century. The third phase from the top (γ) was dated by a stone-lined pit full of pottery (including an imported Phoenician piece) to about 700 B.C.

The preliminary report of the fourth campaign will appear in Bulletin No. 47 of the American School of Oriental Research.

Tall en Nasba

In 1931 the Tell en Nasba Expedition of the Pacific School of Religion, under the direction of Prof. W. F. Badè, excavated and mapped completely the remaining sections of the city walls, inner and outer. In two places the main wall had not been carried to bed-rock, but had been built over debris containing large numbers of Early Iron potsherds which clearly demonstrated that the wall was built not earlier than about 900 B.C. New evidence was obtained that the Iron-Age wall was built by a *corvée* and suffered destruction about 700 B.C. The city was rebuilt after this period, but not the wall, for during the Middle Iron Age houses were built over the top of the wall. An accurately dated fire level (silver coin of Alexander Balas) showed that the last general destruction took place about the time of the Maccabees.

Further excavation of the environs of the Astarte sanctuary found in 1929 revealed a temenos enclosed by a wall. Within it was a complex of houses with cell-like rooms next to the temple. To the north of it, still within the enclosure, was a large building with very thick walls (palace?) backed by a large tower in the city wall. Near by was a large room on a lower level, which contained seven orthostats, and had steps leading down into it from a

spacious paved court. The principal city gate was found on the east side. It is of the same time as the Iron-Age wall and like it was destroyed, doubtless by Sennacherib, about 700 B.C. The 4-metre wide entrance, the door-sockets, the stone door-step against which the double-winged gate closed, the long slot in which the iron bar rested, the stone seats at the entrance where the judges gave decisions, and the gate-keeper's room from which he could ascend to the gate-tower—these were found in a remarkably good state of preservation.

The principal individual find of the year was a beautifully made agate seal bearing the inscription 'Belonging to Jaazaniah, servant of the King'. Underneath the inscription stands a cock exhibiting long spurs on his legs. This Jaazaniah doubtless is the one mentioned (2 Kings xxv. 23 and Jer. xl. 8) in the Bible as coming to Gedaliah at Mizpah after the destruction of Jerusalem. It was found with fragments of Iron-Age pottery in the central pit of an original Iron-Age tomb, re-used and enlarged during the Roman and Byzantine periods. Other Iron-Age tombs of the west necropolis were found to have been similarly re-modelled and re-used. The largest tomb of all contained deposits which have provisionally been identified as Early Bronze, Late Bronze, Early Iron, Roman and Byzantine. It yielded a considerable number of seals and scarabs, among the latter seven that bear the cartouche of Thutmosis III. At least three tombs were found which belong entirely to the Bronze Age. One late Roman and Byzantine tomb produced a lamp with the Greek inscription 'The Martyrs Stephen [and] Paul'.

Ez Zahiriya

In connexion with the excavations at Tell Beit Mirsim the expedition of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem and the Pittsburgh-Xenia Theological Seminary made soundings in the village of ez Zahiriya, in the second week of August 1932. Fourteen soundings were made, thirteen pits being sunk to bed-rock, and one being an Israelite tomb. Since virgin rock is exposed in the middle of the modern village, the pits were distributed as evenly as possible around its periphery, some approaching the centre, while others were on the edge. No place where there was hope of finding ancient remains was neglected. The pits varied in depth from 4 m. to less than half a metre, and yielded no remains of ancient walls or undisturbed stratification. Most of them, including several of the deepest, contained only Arab pottery of late Mamluk and Turkish date (indicating the correctness of the local tradition which derives the name from al-Mālik az-Zahir Baybars). In a few, Byzantine pottery was found, generally below the Arabic. In some three pits earlier

pottery was discovered, next to the rock, including Early Bronze, traces of Middle Bronze, as well as a little Early Iron II (mostly characteristic of the tenth-ninth century B.C.). The soundings proved quite conclusively that no walled city or fortified town of any consequence ever existed here in ancient times.

Umm ez Zuweitina

IN July 1932 a sounding was made in the Umm ez Zuweitina cave (south of Wādī Khureitūn) by Monsieur R. Neuville, on behalf of the Institut de Paléontologie Humaine of Paris.

At the entrance of the cave a Lower Natufian hearth was found under a stratum of modern black earth.

The principal discovery made in this hearth is a statuette of a cervoid animal made of grey limestone. The animal is represented sitting, with its four paws bent backwards. The object is well preserved with the exception of the missing head and the broken paws. In its present state it measures 15 cm. in length. The position of the neck seems to indicate that its snout rested on or quite near the ground.

The total effect is one of a sure observation of nature and of an artistic taste comparable with those observed in the sculpture of the Magdalenian period in France, viz. the Lower Magdalenian of the Pyrenees and the Solutre sculpture in stone. In Palestine itself the statuette seems connected with the contemporary stone carvings of Maghārat el Wād¹ or Maghārat el Kabāra.²

The Natufian level yielded also most of the implements characteristic of this culture, i.e. a fragment of a grooved bone haft with its sickle blade still in position, two bone awls, microlithic crescents, sickle blades, end scrapers and core scrapers, angle gravers, and a few Tardenoisian micro-gravers.

¹ *Qst.*, 1929, p. 220.

² *Man*, 1932, p. 20.

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